

*Loc.* Greymouth (New Zealand, South Island).

Allied to *C. de Lacyi* (White), from Waikato, but differs in having the punctuation finer and closer, in having the anal tergite compressed, and in being spotted with black. From *liosoma* (Hutton), from Dunedin, it may be recognized by having the infero-lateral portion of the tergites more strongly emarginate and the edge of the anal tergite laterally notched.

LV.—*Descriptions of new Species of Planema in the Collection of the British Museum.* By A. G. BUTLER, Ph.D. &c.

WHILST recently rearranging the Museum collection of *Acræinæ* of the Old World, and incorporating the fine series presented by Messrs. Godman and Salvin, I came upon the following undescribed species of *Planema*:—

*Planema Salvini*, sp. n.

Nearest to *P. camerunica*, the male with the discoidal area of primaries, the area below the cell, and the band crossing the centre of the wing golden orange instead of tawny; the transverse band itself more regular, especially along its outer margin; secondaries with the basal spots arranged as in *P. formosa* and followed by a diffused whitish band, more distinctly white on the under surface: the female chiefly differing from that sex of *P. camerunica* in the much less irregular inner edging of the white belt on the primaries (which is less distinctly continued below the first median branch) and its less prominent external angle, so that the deep-brown apical area is broader in this species: the secondaries much more nearly resemble those of the female of *P. formosa*, but the white belt across them is broader and more diffused. Expanse of wings, ♂ 75 millim., ♀ 93 millim.

Fernando Po and Cameroons (from the Godman & Salvin Collection).

The natural position of this species is undoubtedly between *P. formosa* and *P. camerunica*.

*Planema Godmani*, sp. n.

Allied to *P. camerunica* and *P. alcinoe*; the male has almost the same pattern on the primaries as the latter species, excepting that the inner blackish edging of the central band is usually almost wholly lost, so that these wings become

divided into two equal parts, the apical half smoky blackish, the basal half bright orange-tawny; the blackish inner edging, however, is always faintly, and sometimes strongly, represented: the secondaries are quite distinct from those of *P. alcinoe*, the basal spots being small and more restricted upon a reddish-tawny ground; beyond them is a diffused band (traversed by the dark veins and internervular streaks), its centre golden orange, its extremities whitish; the external area smoky brown, paler internally, sometimes becoming almost white as it merges into the central band. The female has primaries like those of *P. camerunica* ♀, but the basal spots of the secondaries are more restricted and their outer limit forms a straighter line than in *P. camerunica*, whilst the brown basal patch on which these spots are usually placed is infringed upon by the broader white central belt; the latter is more regular and of more uniform width throughout. Expanse of wings, ♂ 69–78 millim., ♀ 88 millim.

Sierra Leone (B.M. and Salvin & Godman Colls.).

We had long had a pair of this species in the Museum collection as *P. alcinoe* of Felder; the latter, however, is quite distinct, both sexes showing a well-defined and rather narrow dusky border to the secondaries. We have a pair from Accra.

*Planema indentata*, sp. n.

The male has smoky-brown primaries, similar to other species of the *P. alcinoe* group, but the belt across the wing, excepting that it is broader and golden orange, resembles that on the primaries of *P. elongata* ♂; the secondaries are like those of *P. macaria*, but much paler, the central area being broadly pale yellowish, almost inclining to whity brown, of course interrupted by the usual dusky veins and streaks; the female has the primaries marked somewhat as in *P. camerunica* ♀, but the broad white band has its inner edge nearly straight, two small notches alone indicating the angular excavations which characterize this band in *P. camerunica*: the secondaries are quite distinct, pale sandy yellow, the base narrowly brown, so that all the outer black spots are thrown into strong relief; the external border almost as narrow as in *P. alcinoe* ♀, but emitting much more prominent internervular blackish streaks to the middle of the wing. Expanse of wings, ♂ 78 millim., ♀ 100 millim.

One pair, Cameroons (Godman & Salvin Coll.).

The female was taken by Dr. Preuss at Barombi.

Quite recently Dr. Karsch has described a female *Planema* from Uganda under the name of *P. albicolor*, which he says

corresponds with the same sex of *P. consanguinea* so closely that the only difference of marking which he is able to point out is the slightly smaller size of the basal spots of the hind wings. "In the ♀ from Uganda, however, all the yellow and red-brown of the wings and body of *Planema consanguinea* are entirely white," a most singular statement! He means to say that the yellow and red-brown areas of *P. consanguinea* are replaced by white in the female from Uganda. I must express my positive conviction that this *P. albicolor* is nothing whatever but the rare albino form which constantly recurs in many species of *Acræa*, and which may also exist in some species of *Planema*. It is true, indeed, that the white forms of many species of *Acræa* have been described as distinct, but they always occur with the typical forms as either seasonal developments or simple sports; the following may be cited:—

<i>Tawny form.</i>	<i>Yellow or white form.</i>
1. <i>Acræa Johnstoni</i> , ♂.	<i>Acræa flavescens</i> , ♂.
2. " <i>alciope</i> , ♀.	" <i>carmentis</i> , ♀.
3. " <i>esebria</i> , ♂ ♀.	" <i>protea</i> , ♂ ♀.
4. " <i>metaprotea</i> , ♂ ♀.	" <i>Monteironis</i> , ♂ ♀.
5. " <i>apecida</i> , ♂ ♀.	" <i>Cabira</i> , ♂ ♀.
6. " <i>vinidia</i> , ♂ ♀.	" <i>tenella</i> , ♂ ♀.
7. " <i>Sganzini</i> , ♂ ♀.	" <i>lycia</i> , ♂ ♀.
8. " <i>stenobea</i> , ♂ ♀.	" <i>cæcilia</i> , ♂ ♀*.
9. " <i>caldarena</i> , ♂ ♀.	" <i>neluska</i> , ♀ only.
10. " <i>acara</i> , ♂ ♀.	" <i>pseudolycia</i> , ♀ only.
11. " <i>marmorata</i> , ♂ ♀.	" <i>turna</i> , ♂ ♀.
12. " <i>percussa</i> , ♂.	" <i>igati</i> , ♂.

Several other species have a white as well as a tawny form of female; so that to find a new species upon a female alone, which (to all intents and purposes) differs in nothing but its white colouring from its nearest ally, is in the highest degree venturesome. Differences of pattern are alone to be relied upon in the *Acræinæ*, the ground-colour varies enormously, the width of the black apical patch varies seasonally, the number of spots on the under surface varies a good deal in certain species, but the position of the spots, the outlines of the bands, and width of the hind wing border do not appear to be variable in *Planema*, or very slightly so; but in *Acræa* the width of the outer border varies considerably.

\* This is rather a pale than a white form, and is perhaps a climatic variety.